

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Willd., Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 8. 1813; C. Darwin, Diff. Forms Fls., ed. 1, pr. 1 [London], 123--124, 286--287, & 346 (1877) and ed. 1, pr. 2 [New York], 123--124, 286--287, & 346. 1877; C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], Différent. Form. Fleurs 123--130, 292--293, & [355]. 1878; C. Darwin, Diff. Forms Fls., ed. 2, 123--124, 286--287, & 346. 1886; C. Darwin [transl. Mâraz & Tarnavski], Difiert. Form. Flor. 86. 1965; Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 818, 826--828, & i, maps 1367--1371. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 1--56 & 60. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 148--168. 1973.

The Angely (1971) reference in the bibliography above was previously erroneously cited by me as "1970", the title-page date, but volume 4 of this work was not actually issued until 1971.

AEGIPHILA ARCTA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 9--10 & 15. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 290. 1973.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 15--16 & 55. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 74--75, 151, & 153. 1973.

Barclay and his associates describe this plant as a tree, 4 m. tall, the "young branches and veins of lower leaf-surfaces ferruginous-pubescent, upper leaf-surface dark-green, flowers pale-green in bud, white at anthesis" and found it growing on steep slopes below a cliff, flowering in March.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cubdinamarca: Barclay, Juajib-icoy, & Gama 3239 (W--2702267).

AEGIPHILA CAPITATA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 294--295. 1973.

AEGIPHILA CASSELIAEFORMIS Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 75 & 82. 1973.

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruíz & Pav.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 42. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 298--

299. 1973.

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila costarricensis Moldenke apud López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 16, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 16—17. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 75—76. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant in Mexico as a small tree, 5—6 m. tall, with blue or turquoise-blue fruit (in May), and have found it growing in sandy black soil in primary vegetation of high evergreen forests.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: Beaman 6034 (Ac); Calzada 853 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA CRENATA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fito-geogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i, map 1367. 1971; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 299—300. 1973.

AEGIPHILA DENTATA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fito-geogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i. 1971; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 301. 1973.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila depeana [Steud.] ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 23 & 24, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 17, 23, & 24. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 76. 1973.

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila alata Heckel in C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], *Différent. Form. Fleurs* [355], sphalm. 1878.

Additional & emended bibliography: C. Darwin, *Diff. Forms Fls.*, ed. 1, pr. 1 [London], 123—124 & 346 (1877) and ed. 1, pr. 2 [New York], 123—124 & 346. 1877; C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], *Différent. Form. Fleurs* 128—129 & [355]. 1878; C. Darwin, *Diff. Forms Fls.*, ed. 2, 123—124 & 346. 1886; C. Darwin [transl. Mär-az & Tarnavschil], *Difiert. Form. Flor.* 86. 1965; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 17—19, 32, 33, 36, & 48—50. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 148—149, 155, & 161. 1973.

Barclay and his associates describe this plant as a vine to 10 meters long, the calyx green, the corolla lemon-yellow, and the fruit green, turning yellow-orange when ripe, and found it climbing in trees near roadsides at 600 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in August.

The Herb. Trin. Bot. Gard. 2390, previously cited by me as A.

elata and so distributed in several herbaria, is actually var. macrophylla (H.B.K.) López-Palacios.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Tolima: Barclay, Juajibioy, & Gama 3702 (W--2702321).

AEGIPHILA ELATA var. MACROPHYLLA (H.B.K.) López-Palacios

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila macrophylla H.B.K. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 18 & 38, sphalm. 1973. Aegiphilla macrophylla Willd. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 18, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 17--18, 38, 49, & 50. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 77--79, 85, & 86. 1973.

López-Palacios describes this plant as an "Arbusto de ramas péndulas; tallo lenticelado; hojas firmemente membranáceas, ovadas, agudas; cáliz fructífero diversamente hendido. Fruto amarillo, obovado, ligeramente umbilicado" and found it in fruit in August.

Additional citations: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Trinidad: Herb. Trin. Bot. Gard. 2390 (N, R, W--1361144). VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3313 (Z).

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 19--20 & 45. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 310. 1973.

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 20--21, 32, 37, & 40. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 79 & 87. 1973.

AEGIPHILA FLORIBUNDA Moritz & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 17, 21--22, 34, & 49. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 312 & 415. 1973.

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 36. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 79. 1973.

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila glandulifera var. glandulifera López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 23. 1973.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 17, 21--24, & 45. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 302, 311, 314--316, & 416 (1973) and 27: 87 & 166. 1973.

López-Palacios & Bautista describe this plant as a small tree, 8--10 m. tall, the leaves both opposite and ternate, and found it growing at 245 m. altitude. The López-Palacios & Bautista 3222, distributed as A. glandulifera, seems better placed as A. mollis var. intermedia Moldenke.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3211 (Z).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. PYRAMIDATA L. C. Rich. & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 17 & 23--24. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 302 & 315--316. 1973.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 24--26, 40, 41, 44, & 50. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 79--81, 153, & 163. 1973.

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 826 & i. 1971; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 81. 1973.

AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 26--29. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 81. 1973.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 15, 27--28, & 43. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 82. 1973.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 20. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 296 & 321. 1973.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. PUYENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 20. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 321. 1973.

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila integrifolia [Jacq.] ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 30, sphalm. 1973.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 827 & i, map 1368. 1971; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 27--30 & 45. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 76, 81, & 82. 1973.

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 27--30 & 44. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 409--410. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 30--31 & 37. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 410--411. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 17, 31--33, & 60. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 77 & 82--83. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 827 & i. 1971; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 413--414. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 17, 21, 22, 32--35, & 46. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 411, 412, & 415. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 34--36. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 415. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 827 & i, map 1368. 1971; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 44. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 83 & 168. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LONGIFOLIA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 22, 32, & 40. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 417. 1973.

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 4: 827 & i, map 1369. 1971; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 83. 1973.

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 36. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 83--84. 1973.

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila martinisensis Jack. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 31, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: Willd., Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. Suppl. 8. 1813; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 21, 31, 32, 35—40, 45, & 47. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 77, 78, 84—88, & 166. 1973.

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 15, 32, 39—40, & 45. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 150—151 & 156. 1973.

The Lanjouw & Lindeman 2085 and Lindeman 6131 distributed as A. membranacea and the former so cited by me in a previous installment of these notes, seem better placed as A. mollis var. intermedia Moldenke.

AEGIPHILA MOLDENKEANA López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 25, 26, & 40—41. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 152—153. 1973.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila nobilis Heckel in C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], Différent. Form. Fleurs 129. 1878.

Additional bibliography: C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], Différent. Form. Fleurs 129 & [355]. 1878; C. Darwin, Diff. Forms Fls., ed. 2, 123—124 & 346. 1886; C. Darwin [transl. Mâraz & Tarnavski], Difert. Form. Flor. 86. 1965; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 41—43, 46, 47, 52, & 53. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 150—151, 153—156, 161, & 166. 1973.

López-Palacios & Bautista describe this plant as a shrub, 1—1.5 m. tall, the leaves pilose beneath, especially on the venation. The corollas on López-Palacios & Bautista 3181 are described as having been "cream"-colored, those on Barclay, Juajibioy, & Gama 3546 as "pale-yellow". The latter collectors describe the plant as a shrub to 3 m. tall, the herbage soft-pubescent, the filaments "pale", and the anthers yellow, and found it growing on shrubby slopes.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Barclay, Juajibioy, & Gama 3546 (W—2702073). VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3181 (Ac).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 42. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 150—151 & 155—156. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a small shrub or small tree, 1.5—8 m. tall, the trunk elongate, to 5 cm. in diameter,

branches overhanging, leaves both opposite and ternate, lightly pubescent beneath, inflorescences axillary and terminal, the calyx truncate, with inconspicuous apiculations, and the fruit orange. They have found it growing in forests and along roadsides, at 245--250 m. altitude, flowering in June, August, and October, fruiting in June. The corollas are said to have been "green-yellow" on Lindeman 6131 and "cream" on López-Palacios & Bautista 3222.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. glandulifera Moldenke and A. membranacea Turcz. The Lanjouw & Lindeman 2085, cited below, was previously erroneously cited by me as A. membranacea.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios & Bautista 3214 (Id), 3222 (Ac), 3269 (Id). SURINAM: Lanjouw & Lindeman 2085 (N); Lindeman 6131 (N).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *PUBERULENTA* (Moldenke) López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 47. 1973.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila puberulenta* Moldenke in Fedde, *Repert. Spec. Nov.* 33: 137. 1933.

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, *Repert. Spec. Nov.* 33: 137--138. 1933; A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 497. 1961; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 16: 4. 1968; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 114 & 121 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 46--47. 1973.

All the notes given in previous installments of this series, as well as in my original monograph (1934), should be transferred to the present taxon.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a gnarled shrub, about 2 m. tall, or a vine, with thick corky bark, fragrant flowers, and green (immature) fruit. They have found it flowering in July and fruiting in November and December. The Dugand 3431, distributed as A. puberulenta, appears to be A. peruviana Turcz. instead.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Bolívar: Elias 617 (F--600893--isotype, W--1423697--type), 673 (W--1442993), Chocó: J. A. Duke 9091 (Oh).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *SURFACEANA* (Moldenke) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 43, 44, & 52. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 156. 1973.

AEGIPHILA NERVOSA Urb.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 48. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 159. 1973.

AEGIPHILA NOVOGRANATENSIS Moldenke

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila novoratanensis [Moldenke] ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 25, sphalm. 1973.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 25 & 41. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 152 & 159. 1973.

AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Additional bibliography: C. Darwin [transl. Heckel], *Différent. Form. Fleurs* 129--130, 292--293, & [355]. 1878; C. Darwin, *Diff. Forms Fls.*, ed. 2, 124, 286--287, & 346. 1886; C. Darwin [transl. Máraz & Tarnavschil], *Difiert. Form. Flor.* 86. 1965; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 148 & 159--161. 1973.

AEGIPHILA OBOVATA Andr.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Los Andes* 9 (13): 32 & 46. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 161--162. 1973.

AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 25, 26, 41, & 43--44. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 152, 153, & 162--164. 1973.

AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 35. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 155 & 165--167. 1973.

AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 44. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 167--168. 1973.

AEGIPHILA PARVIFLORA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes* 9 (13): 27, 28, & 44--45. 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 228 & 229 (1973) and 27: 168. 1973.

Steyermark & Bunting describe this plant as a shrubby vine, the leaves membranous, dull-green above and paler green beneath, and found it growing at 125 meters altitude, in flower and fruit in April. Irwin and his associates call it a tree, 5 m. tall, the trunk 8 cm. in diameter, and the fruit green and shiny, growing in cerrado and forest islands at 1000 m. altitude, in fruit in February.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Steyermark & Bunting 102709 (N). BRAZIL: Bahia: Irwin, Harley, & Smith 31110 (Id, N).

AEGIPHILA PAUCIFLORA Standl.

Additional & emended bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 8: 5. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 254, 266, 313—314, 476, & 477. 1934; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 56 (2): 245. 1937; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 495. 1961; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 170 & 175. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 81 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Emended citations: BRITISH HONDURAS: D. Stevenson 5 (F—572629-type, Y—11987—isotype).

AEGIPHILA PAVONIANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1941; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 704 & 715—716. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 495. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 134 (1971) and 2: 767 & 847. 1971.

Macbride (1960) says that this species "Reminds one of some forms of A. mollis HBK. but its inflorescence.....is more simple and less developed, perhaps an individual condition or variation but, ex char., there seems to be a single character that, if correct, may indicate a distinct species, namely, the much larger 4-lobate calyx." He suggests that the type collection may have been collected at Guayaquil, Ecuador, by Tafalla.

AEGIPHILA PENDULA Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphyla pendula Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 427, in syn. 1972.

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 135—136. 1933; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 337. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 89, 121, 134, & 381 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 427 (1972), 25: 315 & 410 (1973), and 27: 166. 1973; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 22 & 45. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a scrambling or scandent shrub, the inflorescences pendent at the ends of arching branches, and the fruit yellow. They have found it growing at the edge of mangrove swamps, flowering and fruiting in November. The corollas are said to have been "pale-yellow" on I. M. Johnston 1666 & 1683.

The Berti 2047, distributed as A. pendula, is actually A. glandulifera Moldenke, while J. A. Duke 8827 and Dwyer 6871 are A. laeta H.B.K.

Additional & emended citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: I. M. Johnston 1666 (E—1711532), 1683 (E—1709576); P. C. Standley 25719 (W—12166608). VENEZUELA: Zulia: H. Pittier 10645 (W—1187282—type); Tejera 157 (W—1065738), 168 (W—1067424). ECUADOR: Napo—Pastaza: Asplund 18677 (N).

AEGIPHILA PENNELLII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 496. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Tolima: F. W. Pennell 3185 (W—1042689—isotype).

AEGIPHILA PERNAMBUCENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 496. 1961; Rizzini in Ferré, Simpos. Sobre Cerrado 119. 1962; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 145 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

The Irwin, Harley, & Smith 31110, distributed as A. pernambucensis in at least some herbaria, seems better placed as A. parviflora Moldenke.

AEGIPHILA PERPLEXA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 136—137. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 252, 257, 269, 271, 388—389, 393, & 465—477. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Sandw., Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1938: 373. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Fieldiana Bot. 28: 1082. 1957; Anon., Kew Bull. Gen. Index 1929—1956, 5. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 496 (1961) and 13: 331. 1966; J. A. Steyermark, Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 170 (1966) and 3: 156. 1968; El-Gazzar & Wats., New Phytol. 69: 483 & 485. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 111 & 121 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Los Andes 9 (13): 46. 1973.

Steyermark (1968) cites Blanco 127 from Venezuela. Fedde & Schuster (1941) misspell R. W. Squires' surname "Spires".

Additional & emended citations: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Tobago: Eggers 5540 (W—1323297). VENEZUELA: Delta Amacuro: Rusby & Squires 316 (E—117691—isotype, F—160982—isotype, Mi—isotype, W—325646—isotype).

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Additional & emended bibliography: Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 (1893), pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946), and pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 702, 703, 713, & 716. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 337. 1966; Dwyer, Raymondiana 4: 70. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139, 181, & 382 (1971) and 2: 793 & 847. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 27: 155. 1973.

Schunke describes this plant as a shrub, 4 m. tall, the flower-color being "10Y9/9". He asserts that the leaves are toxic, but are used to cure ulcers. He found it growing in low forests, at 210 m. altitude, flowering in October, and records the vernacular name "ocuera blanca". Other collectors refer to it as a shrub 2 m. tall or a vine, with fragrant flowers, growing in much degraded subxeriphytic woods or in forests on river islands, flowering in March and July.

[to be continued]